DEMOCRATIC
GERMAN REPORT

VOL. V NO. 3 FEBRUARY 3rd 1956 Price: 15 Pf., 5c., 3d

DEMOCRATIC GERMANY BLOCKS WEHRMACHT

The new West German Wehrmacht, officered by old nazi generals, will not be allowed to march unhindered into the German Democratic Republic.

The nazi supporters and war criminals who run West Germany will not be permitted to destroy the German Democratic Republic, the first really democratic state in German history.

West German big business will not be able to take back the factories now run by the people in Democratic Germany, and the big landlords will not be able to reoccupy their old estates now owned by the people who till them.

This is the real meaning of the decision of the People's Chamber of the German Democratic Republic to form a People's Army.

Ever since the formation of the German Democratic Republic in 1949, the leaders of the Republic have warned of the dangers of remilitarisation in West Germany. Time and again in the past six years the Government of the German Democratic Republic has offered to reach agreement with West Germany on the strict limitation of police forces and other armed forces in both parts of Germany.

All these offers have been rejected or ignored, and the West German Government, in the face of great opposition in West Germany, has gone ahead with the formation of a new Wehrmacht, which is to be integrated in the NATO, a military pact aimed solely against East Germany, the East European states and the Soviet Union.

To protect itself, and to guard its achievements, the German Democratic Republic has no other course but to establish a People's Army. It will be a new-style army, officered by workers from the factories and farms, educated in a spirit of socialism and internationalism, and under the control of the Government of the German Democratic Republic, which is composed of men who have spent their lives fighting against fascism and nazism and for a decent Germany.

In this number of GERMAN REPORT we present readers with a full account of the decision to form the new People's Army; and to underline the necessity for this army we present a special supplement giving documentary evidence of the fact that the West German administration and Wehrmacht Command is largely staffed with persons who served Hitler faithfully, including a large number of men named on the War Criminal List prepared by the United Nations, but never brought to justice.

WORKERS' AND PEASANTS' ARMY TO GUARD EAST GERMANY

The German Democratic Republic has taken steps to establish a People's Army, as a result of the threat posed by the re-establishment of the old nazi Wehrmacht in West Germany.

On January 18th the People's Chamber, composed of the elected representatives of the people of the German Democratic Republic, unanimously approved the law on the establisment of the "People's Army".

The law was introduced by Willi Stoph, veteran antinazi fighter who, two days later, was appointed Minister of National Defence of the German Democratic Republic.

Willi Stoph, Deputy Prime Minister, dealt with the need, in face of the establishment of the West German army and the inclusion of West Germany in the aggressive North Atlantic Pact, to strengthen the defences of the German Democratic Republic.

"The clearest indication of West German remilitarisation is the establishment of a mercenary army under the supreme command of U. S. NATO Generals and the transformation of West Germany and West Berlin into a NATO war base", he said.

He emphasised that the basis of militarism is the rule of monopoly and finance capitalism and the big landowners, who pursue a policy of exploitation of their own people and conquest and suppression of other peoples.

"Those in power in Bonn", he said, "would like it to be forgotten that the German General Staff was tried at Nuremberg for the crime of preparing and waging a war of aggression, and that the main war criminals — amongst them leading Nazi generals — were condemned for their crimes. These same reactionary forces have now entered the Bonn War

(cont. on next page)

(cont. from preceding page)

Ministry, and are carrying out their old policy under the banner of the aggressive North Atlantic Pact."

"The People's Chamber and the Government of the German Democratic Republic," he said "early warned against the dangers inherent in th remilitarisation of West Germany. The People's Chamber has repeatedly put forward suggestions for an approach between the two German states and an understanding with the Federal Parliament as a means towards the reunification of Germany as a peaceful and democratic state, and for negotiations on the strength, stationing and arming of police forces in both German states.

"But Adenauer and his supporters who form the majority in the Bonn Federal Parliament have turned down all these proposals, in order to have a free hand in remilitarising Germany.

"After the signature of the Treaty on Relations between the German Democratic Republic and the Soviet Union, our State has the right and the duty to establish a National People's Army for the protection of the Republic.

"In view of developments in West Germany, there arises the clear duty for the German Democratic Republic to fulfil her obligations under the Warsaw Treaty of Frendship, Cooperation and Mutual Help for the preservation of peace and national security.

"In our country, where the workers' and peasants' power represents the interests of the working people and the preservation of peace, military measures can only be in the interests of peace and security. The West German mercenary army constitutes a threat to the French people and other peoples — a fact which has been particularly emphasised in ruling circles in West Germany since the French elections.

"But the People's Army of the German Democratic Republic, in accord with the peaceful character of our state, does not conflict with the interests of other peoples. Our Republic will use the People's Army for the protection and security of our sovereign, independent and peace-loving state.

"The working people of the German Democratic Republic demand the creation of a People's Army for the protection of the only sovereign, democratic and peace-loving German state, which through the Warsaw Treaty and the Treaty of Friendship with the Soviet Union is closely linked with the great world peace camp."

Willi Stoph pointed out that up to the present there had been only police forces — including the Barracks People's Police — in the German Democratic Republic; but that it was now time to set up a People's Army in accordance with the elementary rights of all sovereign and independent states. The People's Army would consist of ground, air and sea forces necessary for the protection of the Republic.

"The adoption of this law on the creation of a People's Army and on the establishment of a Ministry of National Defence does not mean the introduction of universal conscription" he said. "Our People's Army will not be built up on the basis of universal conscription. There is at present no need to introduce conscription. We are creating an army restricted in numbers.

"In our People's Army there will and can be no class differences between officers and men. Officers, non-commissioned officers and men are the sons of our working people in town and country. Their interests are therefore the worker's interests.

"The members of the People's Army will be trained to loyalty to the people and to their homeland. The principles of training are those of Socialist morale and the ideals of our People's Army will be the great patriots of German history who fought for the freedom, independence and unity of our people — men like Scharnhorst, Blücher and Gneisenau (who fought to liberat Germany from Napoleon, ed.), and the unforgettable leaders of the German working class, Karl Liebknecht, Rosa Luxemburg and Ernst Thaelmann, who gave their lives to free the working people from the capitalist yoke."

Law on People's Army

The formation of the People's Army was decided upon by a unanimous vote of the People's Chamber in Berlin on January 18th.

The law estabilishing the army and the Ministry of National Defence stated:

"The protection of the workers' and peasants' power, the achievements of the working people and the security of their peaceful labours are elementary duties for our democratic, sovereign and peace-loving state. The re-establishment of aggressive militarism in West Germany and the creation of the West German mercenary army are a permanent threat to the German people and to all the peoples of Europe.

"In order to increase the power of defence and security of the German Democratic Republic the People's Chamber passes the following law, on the basis of Articles 5 and 112 of the Constitution:

(1)

1. A 'National People's Army' shall be established.
2. The National People's Army consists of ground, sea and air forces necessary for the defence of the German Democratic Republic. The numerical strength of the armed forces will be limited in accordance with the tasks of defending the territory of the German Democratic Republic, defending its frontiers, and air defence.

(2)

1. A ' Ministry for National Defence' shall be established.
2. The Ministry for National Defence will organise and lead the National People's Army (ground, sea and air forces) on the basis of, and in execution of, the laws, decrees and decisions of the People's Chamber and the Cabinet of the German Democratic Republik.
3. The tasks of the Ministry of National Defence shall be laid down by the cabinet.

(3)

This law comes into force upon promulgation.

Berlin, January 18th 1956"

Who Is New Defence Minister?

Willi Stoph, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Defence of the German Democratic Republic, was born in 1914. A building worker by trade, he joined the Young Communist movement in 1928, and the Communist Party a few years later. Throughout the nazi period he carried on the underground struggle against the nazis.

Immediately after the overthrown of Hitlerism in 1945 he went to work in the new democratic administration. In 1950 he was elected to the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party, and was appointed Minister of the Interior in 1952. In 1954 he became Deputy Prime Minister.

YOU HAVE BEEN WARNED

On January 20th 1956 Ludwig Renn, internationally renowned writer and anti-fascist, addressed a press conference in the Democratic Sector of Berlin organised by the Committee for German Unity.

Ludwig Renn, who is 66, fought as a German officer in the First World War. As a result of his experiences he became a convinced anti-militarist, and his books "War" and "Post-War" were translated in the twenties into English and many other languages. From 1936 to 1939 he fought as an officer in the International Brigades in Spain.

On the following pages we present Ludwig Renn's warning of the great danger presented to the world by the new nazi Wehrmacht, and the old nazis and war criminals who hold key positions in the West German state. The warning given in Ludwig Renn's speech is underlined by the documentary listing of war criminals and other active fascists who are in control in the West German government machinery, in the law courts and in the new Wehrmacht.

"The German Democratic Republic is Threatened" — LUDWIG RENN

You know me. You know that I have been an enemy of militarism since the first world war. My experiences as an officer in the first world war led me to do everything in my power to save our people from such wars. For this very reason I feel compelled to speak to you today and in this decisive hour to tell you my opinion of the military-political situation in Germany.

Is the German Democratic Republic really threatened militarily? It is. As a former army man I must say this frankly. The carrying out of the Paris Agreements, the establishment of a new West German Wehrmacht with old imperialist-minded generals, the formation of atomic and rocket regiments, all these constitute a perpetual threat to the German Democratic Republic and to its achievements, which we have won during the fight against the powers of the past and stabilised at the cost of many sacrifices. For we have been warned; these forces have plunged us into two terrible catastrophes.

How do I come to make such a statement? Just take a look at the people who are setting up the army over there. Consider the aims which are being proclaimed there. Just think of the spirit which emerges from their military and other literature, and of the innumerable militarist films. Then you will understand what hour has come in West Germany.

Take the people. I can tell you that General Adolf Heusinger's name is on the international list of war criminals issued by the United Nations Organisation. Then there is State Secretary Hans Globke, who dominates the so-called shadow cabinet which holds the threads of practically all government action in Bonn. He has now incorporated the Gehlen Organisation in the government machine—an espionage organisation for fifth column work in the German Democratic Republic and other countries to the east.

Everywhere in the provincial governments, in the administration and above all in the newly organised mercenary army, notorious war criminals are being put in responsible positions. (We reproduce some of these documents on the following pages, ed.)

Not only are 65 to 70 per cent of the state attorneys and judges in the West German judicial system former members of the nazi party, whose hands are sullied with the blood of innumerable European resistance fighters. Even more horrible is the fact that there are actually many practising judges in the Federal Republic whose names are on the United Nations international war criminals list because of their active participation in Nazi atrocities. And most shocking of all is the fact that the two biggest aeroplane concerns of the Hitler period, Messerschmitt and Heinkel, have come to life again. Hundreds of thousands of political prisoners from all the countries of Europe, especially from France, remember how the last drop of blood was squeezed out of them under the whips of the SS men in Flossenburg and Sachsenhausen concentration camps, where they slaved for the Messerschmitt and Heinkel works during the war.

Hundreds of thousands were murdered like animals in these SS hells of Hitlerite war production. Even 12 to 16 year-old children slaved in Flossenburg. But Messerschmitt profits rose twenty-fold in one year.

Now these armament firms which waxed fat on the blood of European resistance fighters are to produce new fighter planes for war criminals Heusinger, Globke, Kesselring and Krupp, under the name of "Arbeitsgemeinschaft Messerschmitt and Ernst Heinkel", with an initial capital of 100 million marks.

Militarist organisations are springing up with unbelievable rapitidy in West Germany. There are now over a thousand of them, about three hundred of which appeared in 1955. This means that a new militarist organisation is formed almost every day in West Germany. There are even 34 SS traditional divisions, named after criminals like Hitler, Himmler, Horst Wessel and so on. There are also Austrian, Dutch, Albanian, Rumanian, Finnish and many other traditional associations on West German soil.

Stahlhelm Grave Diggers

It is well known that the Stahlhelm together with these traditional organisations and the SA and SS dug the grave of the Weimar Republic before 1933 and made up the hordes which, under the leadership of Hugenberg, Krupp, Mutschmann, Flick, Schroeder and Alvensleben, put Hitler in power. Let us not delude ourselves into thinking these traditional organisations are harmless, or look upon their meetings as nothing but sentimental memories of old times. No, their task is to serve as recruiting centres for the new army and to engender amongst their members and hangers-on an aggressive spirit of revenge against other peoples and the will to conquer their lands. These grave-diggers of democracy have a vast number of newspapers and magazines again in West Germany, and their murderously aggressive spirit is very clearly seen in the Soldiers' Calendar and similar publications, with their glorifications of SS cruelties in occupied countries. An average of two Nazi-militarist books a week appear in West Germany, and if you open any one of these you can find statements like this, — from "Balance of the Second World War", published by the Gerhard Staling Verlag, Oldenburg, — describing the invasions of Yugoslavia, Greece and Crete as "the last chord of an heroic symphony, resembling a war-like festival, which led the German soldier to the farthest frontiers of Europe in the East, West, North and South."

Hate Literature

It is impossible to mention even a small part of the criminal literature of hate which has already been published in West Germany against Poles, Russians, Czechs, Yugoslavs, French and Italians. But there is one fact which I should like to call to your attention.

The sabre-rattling robbers have always tried to justify their bloody deeds by the assertion of their inherited natural right, as members of a master race, to dominate inferior peoples. The dark jungle of racial theory and military caste are inextricably bound together in Germany. Anti-semitism is the twin brother of Prussian-German militarism. Small wonder then that this plant rises again out of the morass in the Federal Republic, following in Adenauer's train with mad jumbled phrases like those of Hans Grimm, about "building a dam" of the "racially pure peoples against international dissolution of races, such as is inherent in Marxism as opposed to National Socialism, and such as the Jews tirelessly demand for themselves." This is a quotation taken from a production of this notorious anti-Semite.

Let us take a look at the list of people who are again allowed to write, or whose memoirs have been published, like those of Alfred Rosenberg, executed in Nuremberg, Franz von Papen, Julius Lippert, former Nazi Lord Mayor of Berlin; Otto Dietrich, Hitler's press chief; Konstantin Hierl, chief of the Reich Labour Service; Hans Fritsche, Hitler's radio commentator; Rudel, Ramcke, Beumelburg, Udet, Galland and others.

All these people, and West German Ministers Oberlaender and Schroeder along with them, join in the old National Socialist cry — "Germany, Germany over all", and sing it with the war criminals. All these people shout themselves hoarse with screams of "Down with the German Democratic Republic! Down with the Trade Unions! Down with the resistance fighters! Bring the French and the Poles to heel! The German Democratic Republic must be a part of the Federal Republic! We must conquer the Sudetenland! We must conquer Silesia! We must win back Koenigsberg!"

They dream of riding over the German Democratic Republic with their tanks.

Proofs

Leading politicans in the Federal Republic have made public statements which prove beyond doubt that they are occupied with thoughts of incorporating the German Democratic Republic in the Federal Republic. Dulles and Macmillan demanded at the October Conference in Geneva that the Nazi-NATO hordes of the Federal Republic be pushed forward to the Oder-Neisse frontier.

Yes, the Bonn militarists even act as if they had the right to speak for the German Democratic Republic. This is quite clear from the phrasing of the draft of the West German recruiting law. According tho this draft every German between 18 and 60 is liable to military service in the Federal Republic. But "German", according to the definition here given, is everyone who comes under Article 116 of the Bonn Constitution. In this article everyone is a German who possesses citizenship and who resides — I quote — "within the area of the German Reich according to the state of affairs on December 31st 1937"!

Since, as is well known, the citizens of the German Democratic Republic possess German citizenship, the Adenauer government takes unto itself the right to

conscript those German citizens living within the territory of the German Democratic Republic into the NATO army.

This recruiting law lays bare the full robber-imperialist spirit of Bonn. This is an impertinent attack on the sovereign rights of the German Democratic Republic! For what reason does the Bonn government refuse to recognise the German Democratic Republic, if not because it wants to keep its hands free to force our Republic into the Federal Republic?

For this reason it is a wise and statesmanlike action to cut across these chauvinistic dreams by establishing the National People's Army of the German Democratic Republic. There will be no incorporation of the German Democratic Republic into the Federal Republic! There will be no march of the newly armed and newly uniformed SS hordes to the Oder-Neisse frontier!

I know these Hitler hordes from personal experience. I have faced the Condor Legion. I know what our people and other peoples could expect if these elements were again able to ride rough-shod over Europe. Murder, robbery of the peoples and rape would break over us all. We thank the government of the German Democratic Republic for its resolution to meet this military threat. Our wives and children must be allowed to sleep in peace.

"I Know Condor Legion"

As former German officer and fighter in the Spanish war, I know the mentality of these people of the Condor Legion type. I want to warn the whole German people of the terrible danger of re-arming those who brought the world war of 1939 and the catastrophe of 1945 upon Europe. Let us not deceive ourselves about the fact that there are still forces in the western countries, who despite many defeats, still dream of provoking an atomic war.

But just because it can bring these infernal projects to naught, projects which would mean total destruction for the German people, I welcome the establishment of a National People's Army, for this will save the German people from a third world war.

It will damp the ardour to march in here of the junkers and militarists, the armament kings and anti-semites. Do not forget that our Republic is allied with mighty peoples who possess excellent military forces, and who will not allow our frontiers to be violated. I refer to the Warsaw Treaty and the new Treaty of Friendship signed in Peking. This has made it possible to set up a wonderful defence front, from Helmstedt to Shanghai, against the power-drunk militarists of the Federal Republic.

As an old army man, I have no doubt that this fact will not fail of its effect on certain gentlemen in the Bonn General Staff, and that in this way the militarist and aggressive tendencies of the Federal Republic will be held in check.

No Future for Militarism

There are no prospects for German militarism. It is condemned to destruction, and with it will go the mercenary troops which it has called into life. German militarism was beaten in 1918, it was beaten in 1945, and its prospects are gloomier than ever today, both from a military and from a political point of view. For there is one important truth: The people of West Germany are against rearmament and against the revival of the Nazi Wehrmacht. Militarism has no roots amongst the people of West Germany any more than in the German Democratic Republic.

Our National People's Army constitutes no threat to the peoples of Europe. I should like to address myself specially to our dear friends in France at this time. I have myself fought side by side with Frenchmen against Nazi Wehrmacht troops in Spain, and how many Germans were in the French liberation forces and helped France, and with her Germany, to get free of the Hitlerite yoke. Were weapons in the hands of these Germans a threat to France? And today our People's Army is led by the same people, and our soldiers will be trained in the same traditions. Hate propaganda against other peoples, against Russians, Poles, Jews, Frenchmen, Czechs, is punished by law here. We put hate propagandists in prison here. That is one of the achievements which our young army has to protect.

Hands off Republic

So I say: Bonn militarism will be destroyed through the combined efforts of the anti-war forces in France whom we hold in honour, the German Democratic Republic and the people of West Germany.

As an old German soldier I drew my own conclusions after the first world war and cut loose from German militarism. And just for this reason I call on all Germans: Hands off the German Democratic Republic, the cradle of a new and more humane spirit in Germany! Long live the protectors of this new spirit, our National People's Army!

War Criminals in the Army Command. . . . . SEE NEXT PAGE
War Criminals on the Judge's Bench . . . .
War Criminals in The Government . . .

WAR CRIMINALS AND ACTIVE NAZIS IN WEST GERMAN PUBLIC POSTS

1. Administration and Parliament

Name and Present Post	Former Post
Dr Hans Globke. State Secretary in West German Federal Government. Personal Assistant to Chancellor Adenauer.	Head of Dept. For Racial Questions in nazi Ministry of Interior. Author of official legal commentary to anti-Semitic "Nuremberg Laws". **No. 101 on United Nations War Criminal List.**
Dr Franz Indra. Government Counsellor in West German Ministry of Labour.	Nazi occupation official in Czechoslovakia. **No. 6/262 on United Nations War Criminal List.**
Dr Rombach. Personal Assistant to Interior Minister of Province North Rhine Westphalia.	Nazi occupation official in Holland. **No. 41/391 on Dutch War Criminal List.**
Dr Guenther Bergemann. State Secretary in North Rhine Westphalia Transport Ministry.	Nazi occupation official in Yugoslavia. **No. 56/51 on Yugoslav War Criminal List.**
Freiherr von Hammerstein. Provincial Forestry Minister in Lower Saxony.	Nazi occupation official in Belgium. **No. A-1/4 on Belgian War Criminal List.**
Dr Paul Wuerfler. Senior Government Medical Officer, Cologne.	Nazi Doctor-General in Czecheslovakia. **No. S-14/30 on Czechoslovak War Criminal List.**
Gerhard Schroeder. West German Minister of Interior.	Joined nazi brown-shirted SA in 1933.
Theodor Oberlaender. West German Minister for Refugees.	Joined nazi party in 1933. Major in brown-shirted SA.
Viktor-Emmanuel Preusker. West German Housing Minister.	"Instructor in Racial Problems" in black-uniformed SS.
Hans-Joachim Merkatz. West German Minister for Bundesrat Affairs.	Member of nazi party, employed in Supreme Legal Department of party.
Adolf Franz Samwer. Christian Democratic Member of West German Parliament.	Nazi Wehrmacht officer. **No. 54/366 on French War Criminal List.**
(Details of the pro-nazi past histories of 62 further members of the West German Government and Parliament were given in GERMAN REPORT dated October 28th 1955)	
Eduard Fiedler. Minister for Refugees in Provincial Government of Baden-Wuerttemberg.	Nazi mayor of Komotau, in occupied Czechoslovakia.
Dr Schneider. Ministerial Director in Provincial Government of Baden-Wuerttemberg.	"Officer responsible for Jewish Affairs" attached to Gauleiter Hofer, Innsbruck, occupied Austria.
Willi Simpfendoerfer. Minister of Culture, Baden-Wuerttemberg.	Member of Reichstag fraction of nazi party.
Otto Bezold. Economics Minister of Bavarian Provincial Government.	Appeal Court Judge in nazi courts from 1933—45.

Name and Present Post	Former Post
Dr Willi Guthsmuths. State Secretary in Bavarian Economics Ministry.	Member of nazi party from 1931.
Walter Stain. State Secretary in Bavarian Ministry of Labour.	Leader of Hitler Youth in Sudeten area, Czechoslovakia.
Gustav Hacker. Minister of Agriculture in Hesse.	Member of parliament for Henlein (Nazi) party in Czechoslovakia.
Friedrich von Kessel. Minister of Agriculture in Lower Saxony.	Agricultural expert attached to nazi governor in occupied Poland.
Dr Knost. Head of "Adult Education and Youth Welfare" Section in Lower Saxony Ministry of Culture.	Co-author of legal commentary to nazi anti-Semitic "Nuremberg Laws".
Dr Walter Zirpins. Head of Criminal Department in Lower Saxony Ministry of Interior.	SS officer in charge of Lodz Ghetto, Poland.
Adolf-Hans Asbach. Minister of Social Services in Schleswig-Holstein.	Member of nazi party, brown-shirted SA, and district governor in Pomerania.
Dr Helmut Lemke. Minister of Culture in Schleswig-Holstein.	Nazi mayor of Eckernfoerde.
Dr Bernhard Leverenz. Minister of Justice in Schleswig-Holstein.	Staff judge in nazi navy.
Carl Schaefer. Finance Minister in Schleswig-Holstein.	Nazi occupation official in France. Held by France as war criminal 1945—48.

2. Judicial System

(N. B. the names for posts held are only approximate, since German legal nomenclature is quite different from English)

Dr Erwin Albrecht. District Court Judge in Moenchen-Gladbach.	President of nazi special court in occupied Prague. **No. A-38/61 on Czechoslovak War Criminal List.**
Dr Rudolf Bujnoch. Chief magistrate in Nuertingen.	Judge in occupied Brno. **No. S-8/11 on Czechoslovak War Criminal List.**
Walter Curth. Senior attorney in Mannheim.	Prosecutor in occupied Cheb. **No. A-6/211 on Czechoslovak War Criminal List.**
Dr Ulrich Dannenberg. Appeal Court Judge in Hamburg.	Lawyer in occupied Holland. **No. 64/126 on Dutch War Criminal List.**
Alois Dittrich. Magistrate in Nuremberg.	Appeal Court Judge in occupied Prague. **No. S-8/13 on Czechoslovak War Criminal List.**
Walter Eisele. Appeal Court Judge in Stuttgart.	Presiding Judge in occupied Prague. **No. A-38/65 on Czechoslovak War Criminal List.**
Dr Heinrich Eppinger. Magistrate in Mannheim.	Appeal Court Judge in occupied Czechoslovakia. **No. S-8/18 on Czechoslovak War Criminal List.**
Dr Felmy. Public prosecutor in Oldenburg.	Prosecutor in a special court in occupied Poland. **No. 80/192 on Polish War Criminal List.**

Name and Present Post	Former Post
Dr Gabrysch. Chief District Court Judge in Hanover.	SS Officer, public prosecutor in Maribor, occupied Yugoslavia. **No. A-16/1066 on Yugoslav War Criminal List.**
Franz Glaser. Magistrate in Coburg.	Appeal Court Judge in occupied Czechoslovakia. **No. S-8/26 on Czechoslovak War Criminal List.**
Heinrich Hallbauer. Chief District Court Judge in Hamburg.	District Court Judge in occupied Prague. **No. S-8/32 on Czechoslovak War Criminal List.**
Dr Josef Illner. District Court Judge in Mannheim.	Appeal Court Judge in occupied Czechoslovakia. **No. A-8/51 on Czechoslovak War Criminal List.**
Dr Erich Janke. Public Prosecutor in Bayreuth.	Public Prosecutor in occupied Cheb. **No. A-6/263 on Czechoslovak War Criminal List.**
Dr Erich Jantsch. Public Prosecutor in Munich.	Public Prosecutor in occupied Brno. **No. A-6/264 on Czechoslovak War Criminal List.**
Dr Kimme. District Court Judge in Bremen.	Chief magistrate in special court in occupied Poland. **No. 80/367 on Polish War Criminal List.**
Hans Klatz. Assistant Magistrate in Nuremberg.	District Court Judge in occupied Cheb. **No. S-8/58 on Czechoslovak War Criminal List.**
Walter Klier. Magistrate in Nuremberg.	Public Prosecutor in occupied Czechoslovakia. **No. A-6/278 on Czechoslovak War Criminal List.**
Fritz Kohler. Chief District Court Judge in Landshut.	District Court Judge in occupied Czechoslovakia. **No. S-8/62 on Czechoslovak War Criminal List.**
Herbert Krause. District Court Judge in West Berlin.	Public Prosecutor in occupied Czechoslovakia. **No. A-6/287 on Czechoslovak War Criminal List.**
Dr Josef Kruschewski. Appeal Court Judge in Hamm.	District Court Judge in occupied Poland. **No. 80/426 on Polish War Criminal List.**
Dr Karl Langer. Chief Public Prosecutor in Essen.	Appeal Court Judge in occupied Prague. **No. S-8/72 on Czechoslovak War Criminal List.**
Dr Marsch. Chief District Court Judge in Karlsruhe.	Chief District Court Judge in occupied Cheb. **No. S-8/79 on Czechoslovak War Criminal List.**
Andreas Nuesslein. Magistrate in Coburg.	Public Prosecutor in occupied Brno. **No. A-6/316 on Czechoslovak War Criminal List.**
Dr Georg Oehrlein. Chief District Court Judge in Wuerzburg.	Chief District Court Judge in occupied Czechoslovakia. **No. S-8/88 on Czechoslovak War Criminal List.**
Dr Pokorny. Magistrate in Mannheim.	Presiding Judge in occupied Prague. **No. S-8/98 on Czechoslovak War Criminal List.**
Dr Alois Prebeck. Magistrate in Neunburg.	Public prosecutor in occupied Prague. **No. A-38/85 on Czechoslovak War Criminal List.**
Dr Sandner. Public Prosecutor in Stuttgart.	District Court Judge in occupied Cheb. **No. S-8/109 on Czechoslovak War Criminal List.**
Leo Schmeiser. Appeal Court Judge in Munich.	Presiding Judge at special court in occupied Czechoslovakia. **No. S-8/110 on Czechoslovak War Criminal List.**

Name and Present Post	Former Post
Dr Karl von Schwaller. Magistrate in Hoechstaedt.	Public Prosecutor in special court in occupied Brno. **No. A-6/357 on Czechoslovak War Criminal List.**
Dr Maximilian Stransky. Public Prosecutor in Kempten.	Public Prosecutor in occupied Czechoslovakia. **No. A-6/365 on Czechoslovak War Criminal List.**
Dr Streller. Magistrate in Rottweil.	Public prosecutor in occupied Brno. **No. A-6/367 on Czechoslovak War Criminal List.**
Dr Suess. Chief Public Prosecutor in Cologne.	Public Prosecutor in occupied Czechoslovakia. **No. A-6/371 on Czechoslovak War Criminal List.**
Dr Wilhelm Weinelt. Magistrate in Nuremberg.	District Court Judge in occupied Prague. **No. S-8/128 on Czechoslovak War Criminal List.**
Dr Alfred Wettengel. Magistrate in Heilbronn.	District Court Judge in occupied Cheb. **No. S-8/132 on Czechoslovak War Criminal List.**
Dr Karl Wojtech. Magistrate in Munich.	Chief District Court Judge in occupied Czechoslovakia. **No. S-8/133 on Czechoslovak War Criminal List.**
Dr Bruno Wolf. Public Prosecutor in Augsburg.	Public Prosecutor in occupied Czechoslovakia. **No. A-6/392 on Czechoslovak War Criminal List.**
Dr Josef Worofsky. Magistrate in Fuerth.	District Court Judge in occupied Cheb. **No. S-8/136 on Czechoslovak War Criminal List.**
Franz Wessel. Federal Constitutional Judge in Karlsruhe.	Appeal Court Judge in Cracow, occupied Poland.
Dr Konrad Roediger. Member of Federal Constitutional Court, Karlsruhe.	Wartime head of "International Law Department" in nazi Foreign Ministry.
Dr Hermann Weinkauff. President of Federal Court, Karlsruhe.	1937—45 Reich Judge in nazi Central Court, Leipzig.
Dr Roemer. Ministerial Director in Federal Ministry of Justice.	Leading nazi jurist, signed death sentence of resistance fighter Professor Huber, Munich.

3. West German Wehrmacht

Members of the West German Screening Commission for Key Officers in New Wehrmacht

1. General Albert Kuntzen.	Department chief of nazi Wehrmacht Personnel Dept.
2. Philipp Freiherr von Boeselager.	Major in nazi general staff.
3. General Helmuth von Grolmann.	General Staff chief of "Army Group South Ukraine".
4. General Kurt Brennecke.	General Staff chief of "Northern Army Group" on eastern front.
5. General Fritz Herrlein.	Commanding General of 4th nazi Army Corps.

Name and Present Post	Former Post
6. **Colonel Karl von Elern.**	Staff Assistant to Military Commander of Bialystok District, occupied Poland.
7. **General Franz Westhoven.**	Deputy Inspector General of Armoured Forces.
8. **General Conrad Patzig.**	1932—34 Espionage Chief in Ministry of Army.
9. **General Fridolin von Senger und Etterlin.**	Commanding General of 14th Tank Corps.

Key Military Personal

General Adolf Heusinger. Chairman of Military Leadership Council (General Staff) of West German Wehrmacht.	Chief of Operations Department of nazi General Staff. **Named as War Criminal in United Nations List of War Criminals.**
Colonel Ulrich de Maizière. Head of Military Leadership Dept. in West German Defence Ministry.	In 1945 named head of Operations Department of nazi General Staff.
General Helmuth Laegeler. Head of Army Dept. in West German Defence Ministry.	Promoted to General in General Staff in March 1945.
Naval Captain Karl Adolf Zenker. Head of Navy Dept. in West German Defence Ministry.	Deputy Chief of nazi Naval Operations Dept.
Colonel Werner Panitzki. Head of Air Force Dept. in West German Defence Ministry.	High-ranking officer in Luftwaffe General Staff.
General Mueller-Hillebrand. Personnel Chief in West German Defence Ministry.	Chief of General Staff of 46th Tank Corps.
Colonel Georg von Tempelhoff. West German Military Representative in Military Committee of NATO, Washington.	General Staff officer in nazi Army Supreme Command.

(N. B. The old militarists named above represent only a tiny fraction of the former nazi officers now serving in key positions in the new West German Wehrmacht)

4. Other Public Offices

Dr Walter Borchers. Museum Director in the Osnabrueck State Museum.	Looted French art treasures as member of the "Rosenberg Commando". **No. 10/91 on French War Criminal List.**
Dr Dietrich Roskamp. Custodian of the Hamburg Art Hall.	Looted art treasures in occupied Europe as member of the "Rosenberg Commando". **No. 10/313 on French War Criminal List.**
Dr Heinrich Kurtz. Head of Bavarian Planning Department.	Looted Polish Museums as member of the "Rosenberg Commando". **No. 66/298 on Polish War Criminal List.**
Dr Wilhelm-Emil Muehlmann. Professor in Wiesbaden.	Looted Polish Museums as member of the "Rosenberg Commando". Author of books on nazi racial theories. **No. 64/685 on Polish War Criminal List.**
Wilhelm Schepmann. Elementary school teacher in Gifhorn, Lower Saxony.	Chief of Staff of the brown-shirted SA. **Named as war criminal on United Nations War Criminal List No. 7.**
Dr Alfons Wagner. Professor at the Munich Technical High School.	Nazi factory manager in occupied Poland. **No. 10/185 on Polish War Criminal List.**

More Blows against Unionists in West Germany

Industrialists and right-wing trade union leaders have directed more blows against militant trade unionists in West German industry.

Following the sackings of elected work's council representatives reported in the last number of GERMAN REPORT, three active trade unionists have been summarily dismissed by the management of the "Fritz" mine in Wanne-Eickel, Ruhr. They were charged with distributing a rank-and-file union paper in the works.

In the Westfalenhuette Foundry, where two members of the elected works council were dismissed without notice early in January, the management sacked a third shop steward for distributing leaflets protesting against the sacking of the first two.

Big Trade Deals with Sweden, Norway

Big trade deals with Norway and Sweden were concluded by the German Democratic Republic during January. In the current year Sweden and Democratic Germany will exchange goods to a value of over 13 million pounds sterling. Sweden will supply steel, iron ore, wood, textiles and other goods; the German Democratic Republic will supply motor vehicles, glass, machinery and many other goods.

The trade agreement with Norway provides for the exchange of goods to a value of about 6 million sterling. The German Democratic Republic will import mainly fish and chemicals, and supply Norway with motor vehicles and machine tools.

Missionary Spies

A number of employees of the "Railway Mission" run by the Evangelical Church have been arrested on charges of spying for western intelligence services, it was officially announced in East Berlin on January 18th.

The "Railway Mission" provides hostels and other services for travellers at many large railway stations in the German Democratic Republic. The arrested employees are charged with collecting military espionage information, mainly concerning the railway system, and forwarding it to the headquarters of the mission in West Berlin.

West Berlin church circles immediately denounced the arrest of the mission workers as "interference in the freedom of action of the church", without waiting to see whether the employees concerned had really been guilty of espionage.

NON-AGGRESSION PACT BID

How Two German States Can Work Together

The two German states, the German Democratic Republic (East) and the German Federal Republic (West), should make a formal pledge to refrain from all use of force against each other.

This proposal was submitted to the People's Chamber of the German Democratic Republic on January 18th by Prime Minister Otto Grotewohl. The Prime Minister stated:

"Both parts of Germany must recognise the danger of the policy of NATO and of military pacts. The progressive forces in West Germany must immediately join with us in seeking a way to release Germany from the deadly dangerous policy of American imperialism. The time has come for the German people to take a decision on the following points:

1. In order to secure a peaceful life for the population, both German states must support a European Collective Security Treaty, and must urge a reduction in the numbers of foreign troops. Both parts of Germany must pledge themselves in treaty form to refrain from all use of force against the other partner, and to use only peaceful methods in their efforts for the reunification of Germany.

All propaganda and preparations for atomic war on German soil must be brought to an end. The two governments should reach joint agreement on the renunciation of the atom bomb, and a mutual renunciation of the manufacture of atomic weapons.

3. The German Democratic Republic and the German Federal Republic must make efforts to normalise their relations with each other, and they must conclude relevant agreements in the various fields of economic and cultural life."

In his speech Prime Minister Grotewohl recalled that the German Democratic Republic had repeatedly urged the formation of an All-German Council in which such proposals should be discussed. "We are ready at any time to participate in negotiations between the two German states which would be of service to peace and the peaceful and democratic reunification of Germany" he stated.

"NAZI ADMIRALS NOT CRIMINALS"

– New W. German Navy Chief

Nazi Admirals Doenitz and Raeder were not really war criminals at all, Naval Captain Karl Adolf Zenker, chief of the new West German Navy stated on January 16th, when addressing officers of the new force in Wilhelmshaven.

"The Nuremberg Court passed sentence on these two honourable men at a time of confusion, and they would not be sentenced today" he stated.

Nazi Admiral Erich Raeder was sentenced to life imprisonment by the International Military Tribunal at Nuremberg on October 1st 1946. The judgement stated: "It is clear from the evidence that Raeder participated in the planning and waging of aggressive wars... He carried out unrestricted naval warfare, including warfare on neutrals... He admits that he passed on the order to shoot Allied prisoners of war."

Nazi Admiral Karl Doenitz was sentenced on the same date to ten years imprisonment. He was found guilty of crimes against peace, and war crimes. When Hitler committed suicide a few days before the end of the war, he appointed Doenitz his successor.

Big Prospects for Trade With India

Democratic Germany will soon begin building a large factory for the production of film stock in India, it was announced in Berlin. India is the world's second largest user of film, which at present must all be imported. A number of complete textile factories for India are also on order.

BERLIN NOTEBOOK

By John Peet

My favourite British correspondent in West Germany has always been the Honourable Terence Prittie of the "Manchester Guardian". Occasionally he manages to get hold of the right end of the stick, and GERMAN REPORT once had the rare pleasure of reprinting extracts from an informative article which he had written (reprinted in our issue of October 28th 1955.)

Prittie Polly

But by and large he sloshes about in a manner which is mildly entertaining, though very misleading. I am still puzzling over one sentence which he wrote in the "Manchester Guardian" of October 26th 1953: "The rulers of Eastern Germany do not necessarily believe in the principle of one parrot per proletarian cage".

Since the rest of the article had no mention of parrots, proletarians or cages, I am still wondering what he may have meant.

But when I began to write this column I did not really mean to go dredging around in the newspaper files for 1953. What brought me back t the perennial problem of Prittie was an article which he offered to his readers in the "Manchester Guardian" of December 29th.

Mr Prittie generally attacks the German Democratic Republic because he dislikes the form of socialism being introduced here, and because he objects to measures of coercion which he believes are being used.

Back Somersault

Now, however, in his latest offering, he suddenly does a flip-flop and starts shouting with rage because socialism is not being introduced even quicker with the aid of coecive measures. Here is the evidence:

"The existing rate of socialisation of agriculture in Eastern Germany is a monument of dilettantism as well as of crass stupidity. Thus more than 70 per cent of the farming land is still in private hands," writes Mr Prittie.

His figure is, rather surprisingly, correct — more than 70 percent of farming land is still cultivated by individual peasants, and the rate of growth of the agricultural production cooperatives is steady but slow. The reason for the slow spread of the cooperative idea is that German peasants and farmers like to convince themselves of the advantages of the new, before they give up their old ways. When they see that peasants working on a neighbouring agricultural cooperative can work fixed hours, get proper holidays, and in addition earn much more, then they tend to join a cooperative — and such cooperatives are only formed on a strictly voluntary basis, and peasants can resign and take their private land out of the common pool at the end of the season if they are dissatisfied.

But since, for Mr Prittie, anything which is done in the German Democratic Republic is wrong, this must be wrong too. So we have the unusual spectacle of him screaming for speedier socialisation. I fear his conversion to socialism, extreme as it is, will not last long.

"Revolting Peasants"

Translation from one language into another is a tricky business, even when you know both languages well, and we have had some anxious moments at GERMAN REPORT sometimes, catching queer turns of phrase just as the paper was going to press. I sincerely hope nothing really ridiculous has slipped through, though once it was touch and go with the phrase "revolting peasants" when we really meant "rebellious peasants".

Democratic
GERMAN REPORT

Subscription rates: 4 marks, 8/- sterling, $ 1.25 per annum or pro rata, postage paid.

Subscriptions may be paid at the following adresses:

Democratic Germany: At all post offices.

Britain: Collet's Subscription Dept, 45 Museum St. London W. C. 1

All other communications should be addressed to:

Democratic German Report,
Friedrichstrasse 167 III,
Berlin W 8,
Germany.

Other publications here in foreign languages have had the same trouble, and I have just heard a prize example which I must pass on. It happened in an export magazine, which was describing equipment for the processing of sugar-beet. One of the pictures in the article showed the bath in which the sugar beet are washed before they go on to the slicing machines, and the original caption, which was caught and changed only just in time, described it as a "Lavatory for beetroots".

Another caption, which did slip through, told surprised readers that a toilet seat offered for export was "equipped with hot and cold running water".

But perhaps best of all was some advertising material for underwear, which had been translated into very questionable French, and offered "lingerie for light ladies", and "pants for easily washable boys and girls".

I have a horrid feeling that after exposing the failings of some other translations we shall now commit some horrid blunder in GERMAN REPORT, so that our colleagues can have a good laugh. If readers spot any blunders, or any "Germanisms" which may have crept into our columns, please let us know. It is a great help.

U.S. Report

When a copy of a small publication called "United States Report" landed on my desk a week or two ago, I thought at first that we must have got, probably by mistake, onto the mailing list of the US State Department.

But as soon as I started to read it, I saw I had made a mistake. "United States Report", which is about the same size as GERMAN REPORT, is a monthly published in London which aims to fill the gaps left by the coverage given by the big-business press to events in America. In particular, it high-lights the important struggle for civil liberties there.

It is a little paper which I would like to recommend whole-heartedly to our readers. You can get a trial copy free from "United States Report", 54 Clarges St, London W. 1, and one year's subscription costs 6 shillings.

Edited and published fortnightly by John Peet. Democratic German Report. Friedrichstrasse 167/III Berlin W 8, Telephone 22 29 68. Printed in Germany by (36). Veröffentlicht unter Lizenz-Nr. 694 beim Presseamt des Ministerpräsidenten der Deutschen Demokratischen Republik.